

EPA is proposing to require all systems to develop and maintain a DBP monitoring plan that must include the following information: monitoring locations, monitoring dates, compliance calculation procedures, and copies of any permits, contracts, or other agreements with third parties to sample, analyze, report, or perform any other monitoring requirement. Each system in a combined distribution system (as

discussed in section V.C) must develop and maintain its own monitoring plan.

To comply with the requirement for a monitoring plan, systems may develop a new plan or update the monitoring plan required under the Stage 1 DBPR (see § 141.132(f)). In either case, the system must follow the monitoring plan, which will be based on the IDSE report submitted to the State, modified by any changes required by the State.

Table V-5 summarizes proposed routine and reduced monitoring

requirements for Stage 2B of today's rule for non-consecutive systems and for consecutive systems that also treat source water. Tables V-6 and V-7 summarize proposed routine and reduced Stage 2B monitoring requirements for consecutive systems that purchase all of their finished water year-round. The proposed reduced monitoring requirements are consistent with the approach taken in the Stage 1 DBPR.

TABLE V-5.—PROPOSED STAGE 2B ROUTINE AND REDUCED MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-CONSECUTIVE SYSTEMS AND FOR CONSECUTIVE SYSTEMS THAT ALSO TREAT SOURCE WATER TO PRODUCE FINISHED WATER <sup>1</sup>

System size and source water type	Routine monitoring (per plant) <sup>2</sup>	Requirements to qualify for reduced monitoring	Reduced monitoring (per plant)	Trigger for returning to routine monitoring
Subpart H systems serving ≥10,000 people.	Four dual sample sets per quarter.	One year of completed routine monitoring and all TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs are no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively, and TOC running annual average ≤4.0 mg/L.	Two dual sample sets per quarter.	TOC >4.0 mg/L as an RAA, or TTHM LRAA >0.040 mg/L or HAA5 LRAA >0.030 mg/L.
Subpart H systems serving 500 to 9,999 people.	Two dual sample sets per quarter <sup>3</sup> .	One year of completed routine monitoring and all TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs are no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively, and TOC running annual average ≤4.0 mg/L.	Two dual sample sets per year <sup>4</sup> .	TOC >4.0 mg/L as an RAA, or Single Sample of TTHM >0.060 mg/L or HAA5 >0.045 mg/L. <sup>5</sup>
Subpart H systems serving <500 people.	One dual sample set per year <sup>6</sup> .	Monitoring may not be reduced .....	NA .....	NA.
Ground water systems serving ≥10,000 people <sup>7</sup> .	Two dual sample sets per quarter <sup>3</sup> .	One year of completed routine monitoring and all TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs are no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively.	Two dual sample sets per year <sup>4</sup> .	Single Sample of TTHM >0.060 mg/L or HAA5 >0.045 mg/L. <sup>5</sup>
Ground water systems serving 500 to 9,999 people <sup>7</sup> .	Two dual sample sets per year <sup>3,5</sup> .	One year of completed routine monitoring and all TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs are no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively.	Two dual samples every third year <sup>4</sup> .	Single sample of TTHM >0.040 mg/L or HAA5 >0.030 mg/L. <sup>5</sup>
Ground water systems serving <500 people <sup>7</sup> .	One dual sample set per year <sup>6</sup> .	One year of completed routine monitoring and all TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs are no more than 0.040 mg/L and 0.030 mg/L, respectively.	Two dual samples every third year <sup>4</sup> .	Single sample of TTHM >0.040 mg/L or HAA5 >0.030 mg/L. <sup>5</sup>
Consecutive systems that also treat source water.	System must meet the routine and reduced monitoring requirements of a non-consecutive system with the same population and source water. Monitoring may be reduced to the level required of that non-consecutive system.			

<sup>1</sup> Samples must be taken during representative operating conditions. Quarterly samples must be taken approximately every 90 days.

<sup>2</sup> Systems will use the results of their IDSEs and Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring to recommend Stage 2B monitoring locations representative of high TTHM and HAA5 concentrations to the State in their IDSE reports. Systems must monitor at the recommended locations unless the State requires other locations.

<sup>3</sup> If site and quarter of highest individual TTHM and HAA5 measurement are the same, monitoring is only required at one location if State approves.

<sup>4</sup> If site and quarter of highest individual TTHM and HAA5 measurement are the same, monitoring is only required at one location.

<sup>5</sup> If any single sample of TTHM >0.080 mg/L or HAA5 >0.060 mg/L, system must go to increased monitoring of quarterly dual samples at each routine monitoring location and can return to routine monitoring when TTHM ≤0.060 mg/L and HAA5 ≤0.045 mg/L as LRAAs.

<sup>6</sup> If the site or month of highest TTHM is not the same as the site or month of highest HAA5, the system must monitor for TTHM at the location of the highest TTHM LRAA during the month of highest TTHM single measurement and for HAA5 at the location of the highest HAA5 LRAA during the month of highest HAA5 single measurement.

<sup>7</sup> Ground water systems are those not under the direct influence of surface water. For the purpose of determining the required number of samples, multiple wells drawing water from a single aquifer may, with State approval, be considered one treatment plant.

i. Subpart H systems serving 10,000 or more people.

**Routine monitoring:** Systems must take four dual sample sets (*i.e.*, a TTHM and an HAA5 sample must be taken at each sampling site) per treatment plant per quarter. Systems must monitor at locations recommended in the IDSE

report, unless the State has required other locations. Most systems must take samples at each plant in the system as follows: One dual sample set at the existing Stage 1 DBPR average residence time monitoring location with the highest TTHM or HAA5 LRAA, one dual sample set at a point representative

of the highest HAA5 levels, and two dual sample sets at points representative of the highest TTHM levels.

Systems must schedule monitoring so that one quarter's monitoring is conducted during the peak historical month for high TTHM concentration and the other quarterly monitoring is